(b) the reasons for not using anti-pollution measures by these units in the State; and

(c) the details of the action taken by Government against those mills so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) There are sixteen sugar mills located in Gujarat. Of these two mills namely Charotar Sahakari Khand Udyog Ltd. and Shree Bileshwar Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd. were not meeting the prescribed standards for effluent disposal. However, these are closed at present.

Other industrial units causing pollution are about 2250, mainly in the small scale sector. These are primarily located in Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) estates at Naroda, Odhaw, Vatva, Nadesari, Ankleshwar, Panoli, Pandesara, Sachin, Vapi and Sarigam. These units are mainly engaged in manufacture of dyes, dye intermediates, bulk drugs, and fine chemicals.

(b) The reasons for not providing full scale anti-pollution measures include lack of finance and space, non-availability of technology and default by the industries.

(c) The action taken against the defaulting units, and generally to reduce the pollution level, include the following:

(i) The Gujarat State Pollution Control Board has issued directions to industries under the provision of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to comply with the prescribed standards and action has been initiated against the defaulting industries.

(ii) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.

(iv) Industries have been directed to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards.

(v) Financial incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas to conforming industrial estates. Financial incentives are also given for utilisation of solid waste such as fly ash and phospho-gypsum.

(vi) A scheme has been started by the Central Government where 25 per cent of the Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs is given as subsidy for setting up a common effluent treatment facility in clusters of small scale industrial units. The subsidy is subject to a matching share being provided by the State Government.

Climate summit in Berlin

1284. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the agenda for the climate summit to be held in Berlin in March-April, 1995, contains a proposal for consideration to pressurise countries like India to curtail use of coal in order to reduce Carbon dioxide emissions beyond permitted levels;

(b) whether India was represented at the preparatory meeting to the Climate Summit recently held in New York and if so, what was the reaction of our delegation members to such a move; and

(c) whether Government are aware of subtle pressure applied by the developed nations on multilateral banks like World Bank and Asian Development Bank to stop funding projects in countries like India which lead o Green House gas emissions, thus leading to curtailment of coal consumption and if so, what is Government's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) There is no such specific proposal. However the agenda for Climate Summit to be held in Berlin during March 28—April 7, 1995 includes a Draft Protocol on Adequacy of Commitments mooted by the Alliance of Small Island States to strengthen the commitments of the developed countries to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions. Further, elements to the draft protocol, moved by Germany, propose the participation of other industrialising developing countries (such as India, China, Brazil, Republic of Korea, Argentina, etc.) in reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. The Indian delegation to the Inter-governmental Negotiating Committee Meeting in New York opposed this proposal made by Germany. The Conference of Parties to the Convention will further consider these proposals.

(c) No, Sir, Government is unaware of any such move.

दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक विज्ञान संग्रहालय

1285. श्री शिव प्रसाद चनपुरिया : क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक विज्ञान संग्रहालय, दिल्ली में कितने इलेक्ट्रानिक टाइपराइटर, रेफ्रीजरेटर और वातानुकूलन संयंत्र हैं ;

(ख) इनकी खरीद कब की गई थी और इनकी लागत कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1994 को ये सभी संयंत्र संग्रहालय में उपलब्ध थे ; और

(घ) इस संग्रहालय के प्रबंधक के अतिरिक्त मंत्रालय के किस अधिकारी ने इन संयंत्रों की उपलब्धता को कब प्रमाणित किया है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) से (घ) भंडारों का प्रत्यक्ष सत्यापन सामान्य वित्तीय नियमों के तहत निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार करना अपेक्षित होता है । इसमें यह अपेक्षित है कि प्रत्यक्ष सत्यापन विभागाध्यक्ष के अनुदेशों के अनुसार वर्ष में एक बार किया जाये । इस मामले में विभागाध्यक्ष निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक विज्ञान संग्रहालय है ।

संग्रहालय के लिये खरीदे गये इलेक्ट्रानिक टाइपराइटर आदि इस प्रकार हैं:—

उपकरण की किस्म	कितने खरीदे गए	कब खरीदे गए	लागत (रुपयों में)
1	2	3	4
इलेक्ट्रानिक टाइप राइटर	एक	18—3—83	48,191.60 रु०
	एक	6—10—1987	41,534.00 रु०
रेफ्रीजरेटर	एक	24—3—1975	5,078.00 रु०
	एक	5—5—1984	6,351.00 रु०
	दो	5—5—1984	8,500.00 रु०